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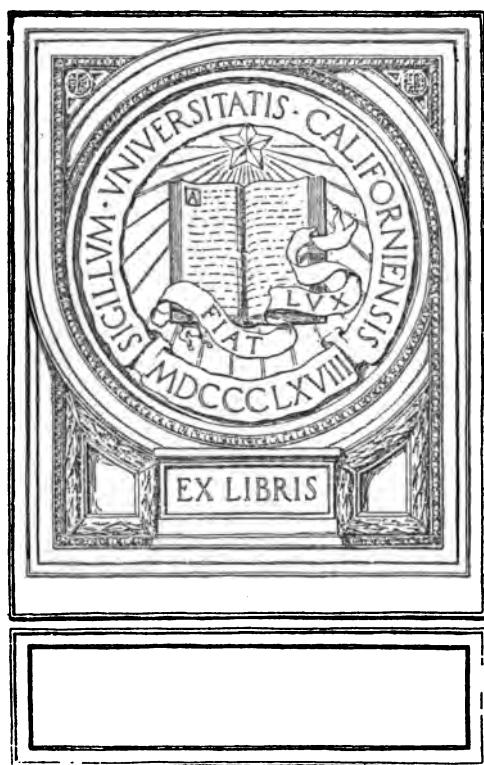
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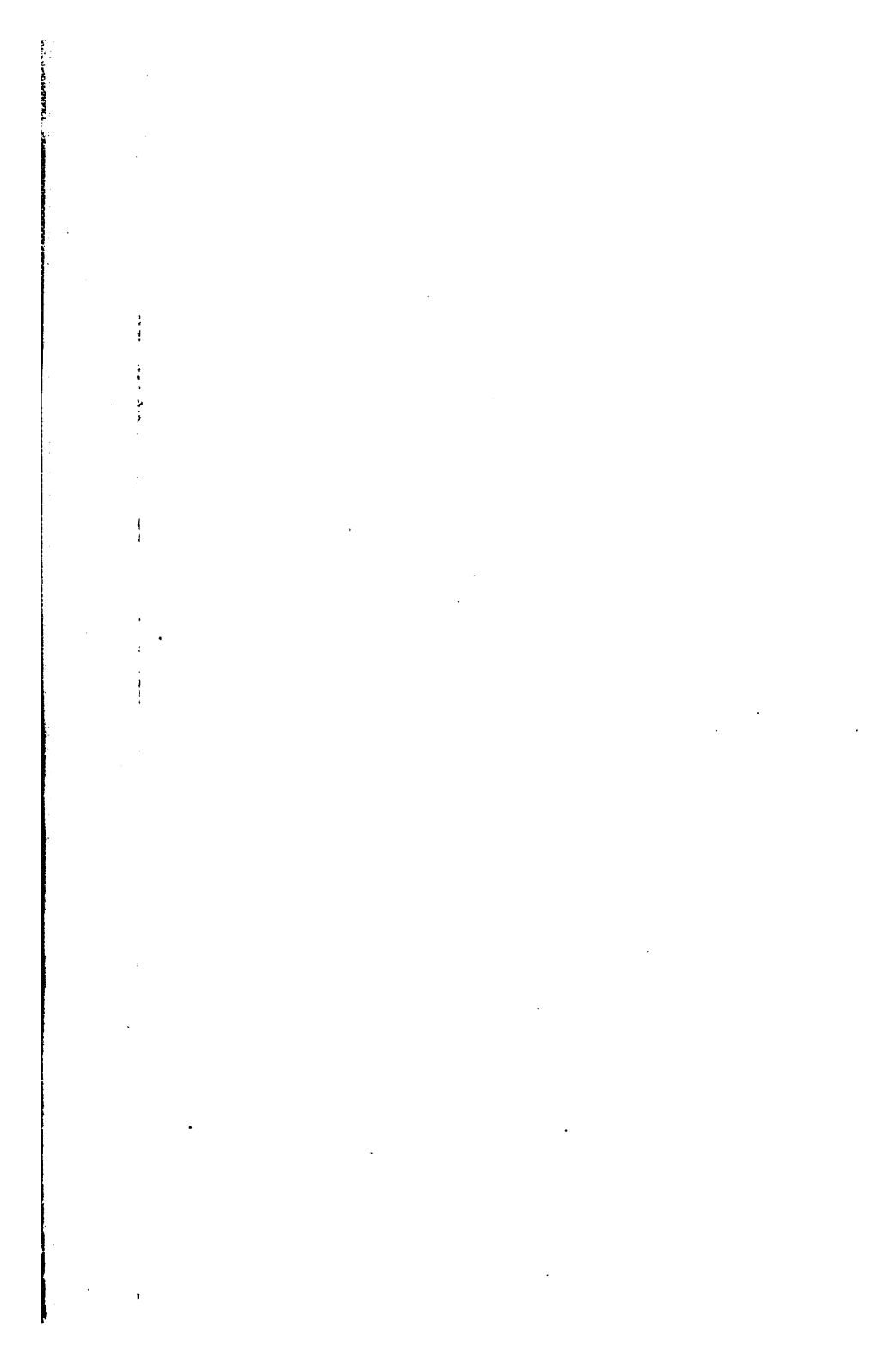
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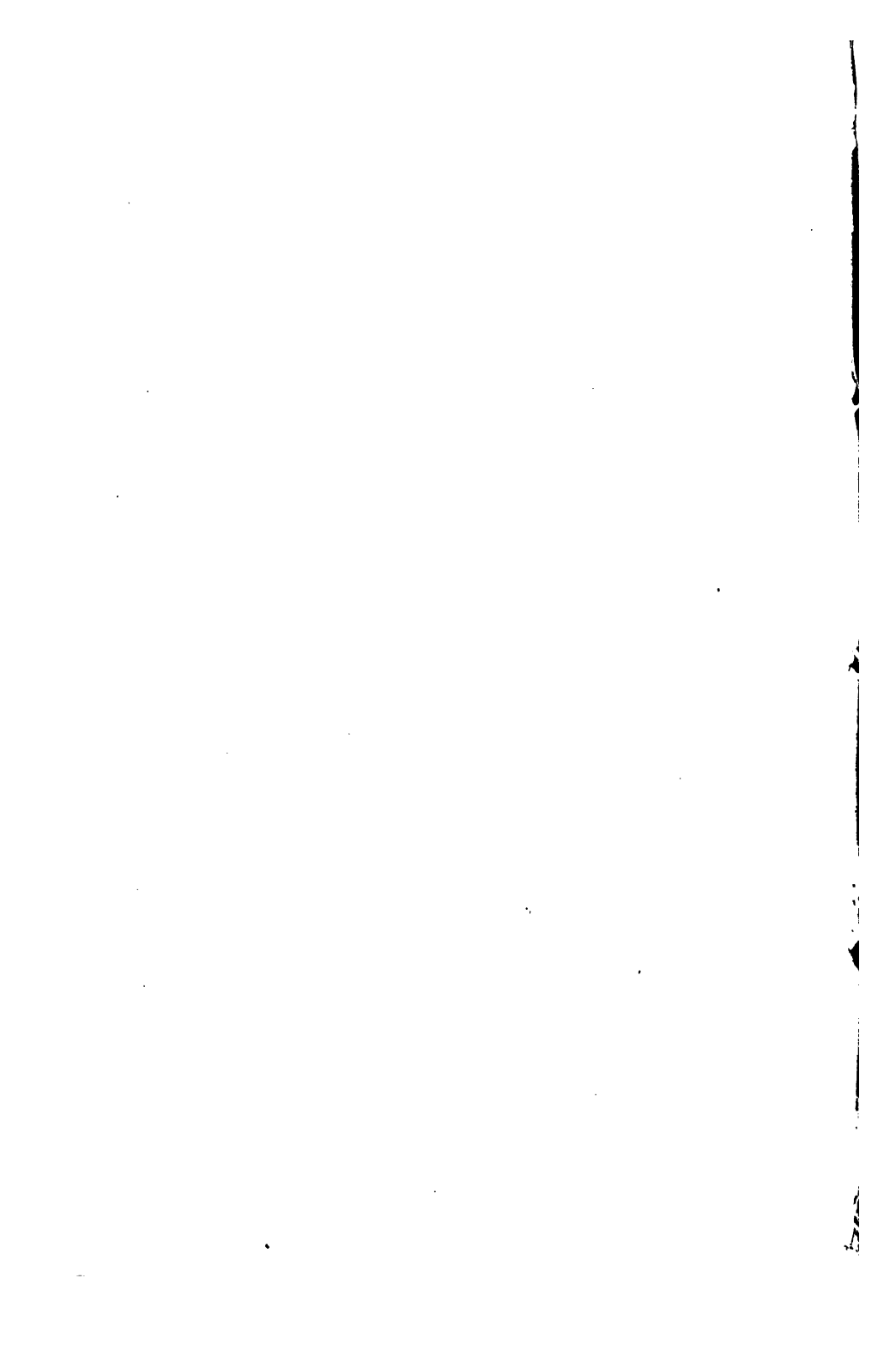
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UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

POLITICAL SUMMARY

of the

UNITED STATES

1789 · 1920

By

ERNEST FLETCHER CLYMER

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★

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The number of people who will vote for a presidential candidate this year, 1920, will greatly surpass all previous records, while the number who will require political information and figures for convenient reference will be equal at least to the majority of those who will cast a ballot.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
ADJUTANT GENERAL

Early Government and the Electoral System



THE Revolutionary War began with the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, although the exciting causes had been accumulating for a decade. In 1765 the Stamp Act was enacted which gave vent to the Declaration of Rights issued on October 9 of that year. March 5, 1770, the Boston Massacre occurred and in December, 1773, the Boston Tea Party was held.

By this time the colonies were thinking war and talking war and as a consequence the first Continental Congress was convened in Philadelphia September 5, 1774. Therefore, when the war broke out, 1775, a make-shift colonial government was in operation. The same year Benjamin Franklin submitted his Articles of Confederation as a plan of government during the war. Following the organization of this necessary legislative body, the Declaration of Independence was framed and signed, July 4, 1776, and with this document as a guide and inspiration, together with the activities of the Congress, functioning under the Articles of Confederation as adopted, the new republic in the making was served after a fashion until the Constitution became the supreme law of the commonwealth, March 4, 1789.

The President of each Congress was to all intents and purposes the President of the Republic. The occupancy of office varied all the way from a part of a year to three years. In all fourteen held this office.

The United States set the first example of a constitutional form of government conferring practically full power upon the majority.

The Constitution in its original form provided that the candidates for President and Vice-President were to be voted for in the electoral college of each state without disclosing intentions as to choice for first and second place on the ticket. After the vote the several states transmitted the result to the seat of government direct to the President of the Senate who counted the certificates before a joint session of the Senate and House. The candidate having a majority of the whole number of votes cast was declared President, the one receiving the next highest number of votes became Vice-President.

This system of electing presidential candidates continued for fifteen years, when the method was changed to the one now operative and as embodied in the twelfth amendment of the Constitution as proposed on December 12, 1803, and ratified in 1804.

The members of the electoral college in each state are "equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress."

The framing of the Constitution was by no means a pacific task, and Article II relating to presidential elections was in debate from May 29, 1787, until September 12, when it was reported out of committee appointed to revise its style and arrangement, and on the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitutional Convention adjourned. The supporters of the Constitution, the Federalists, were not even certain of what it would accom-

plish, but as Hamilton said, "there was a 'chance for good' in it" and declared that chance should be taken.

By December the several states had begun to consider its adoption and on the 7th, Delaware unanimously ratified it. Pennsylvania, December 12, came next with a vote of 46 to 23; New Jersey unanimously on the 18th, and on January 2, 1788, Georgia cast a full vote. January 9, Connecticut voted 128 to 40. February 6, Massachusetts 187 to 168. April 28, Maryland 63 to 12. May 23, South Carolina 149 to 73, and on June 21, 1788, New Hampshire decided the issue by a vote of 57 to 46.

Thus the Constitution came into being, since the consent of nine states was necessary to make it a law.

Four days later, July 25, Virginia came into the fold with a vote of 89 to 79. The next day, New York, 30 to 28, and on November 21, North Carolina made its decision.

Rhode Island was more obdurate than the rest, holding out against its adoption until May 29, 1790, more than a year after the new republic was a going concern.

On March 4, 1789, in the City of New York, the new government of the United States began business, and this date is duly celebrated as inauguration day.

Concise Biographies of the Presidents *Twenty-Eight Presidents, 1789-1920*



✓ 1. GEORGE WASHINGTON—*Federalist*

Inaugurated April 30, 1789. Aged 57.
Term of office, 7 years, 10 months, 4 days.
Residence, Mount Vernon, Va.
Born February 22, 1732, Bridges Creek, Va.
Died December 14, 1799. Aged 67.
College, none. Surveyor and planter. Parentage,
English. Father, Augustine Washington, planter. Buried,
Mount Vernon, Va.

✓ 2. JOHN ADAMS—*Federalist*

Inaugurated March 4, 1797. Aged 61.
Term of office, 4 years.
Residence, Quincy, Mass.
Born October 30, 1735, Braintree, Mass.
Died July 4, 1826. Aged 90.
Harvard graduate. Lawyer. Parentage, English.
Father, John Adams, farmer. Buried, Quincy, Mass.

✓ 3. THOMAS JEFFERSON—*Republican*

Inaugurated March 4, 1801. Aged 57.
Term of office, 8 years.
Residence, Monticello, Va.
Born April 13, 1743, Shadwell, Va.
Died July 4, 1826, aged 83.
William and Mary College graduate. Lawyer. Parentage, Welsh. Father, Peter Jefferson, planter. Buried, Monticello, Va.

4. JAMES MADISON—*Republican*

Inaugurated March 4, 1809. Aged 57.
Term of office, 8 years.
Residence, Montpelier, Va.

Born March 16, 1751, Port Conway, Va.
Died June 28, 1836, aged 85.
Princeton graduate. Lawyer. Parentage, English.
Father, James Madison, planter. Buried, Montpelier, Va.

5. JAMES MONROE—*Republican*

Inaugurated March 4, 1817. Aged 58.
Term of office, 8 years.
Residence, Oak Hill, Va.
Born April 28, 1758, Monroe's Creek, Va.
Died July 4, 1831, aged 73.
William and Mary College graduate. Lawyer. Parentage, Scotch. Father, Spence Monroe, planter. Buried, Richmond, Va.

✓ 6. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—*Republican*

Inaugurated March 4, 1825. Aged 57.
Term of office, 4 years.
Residence, Quincy, Mass.
Born July 11, 1767, Braintree, Mass.
Died February 23, 1848, aged 80.
Harvard graduate. Lawyer. Parentage, English.
Father, John Adams, lawyer. Buried, Quincy, Mass.

7. ANDREW JACKSON—*Democrat*

✓ Inaugurated March 4, 1829. Aged 61.
Term of office, 8 years.
Residence, Hermitage, Tenn.
Born March 15, 1767, Cureton's Pond, N. C.
Died June 8, 1845, aged 78.
College, none. Lawyer. Parentage, Scotch-Irish.
Father, Andrew Jackson, farmer. Buried, Hermitage, Tenn.

8. MARTIN VAN BUREN—*Democrat*

✓ Inaugurated March 4, 1837. Aged 54.
Term of office, 4 years.
Residence, Kinderhook, N. Y.

Born December 5, 1782, Kinderhook, N. Y.
Died July 24, 1862, aged 79.
College, none. Lawyer. Parentage, Dutch. Father,
Abraham Van Buren, farmer. Buried, Kinderhook, N. Y.

9. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON—*Whig*

Inaugurated March 4, 1841. Aged 68.
Term of office, 1 month.
Residence, North Bend, Ohio.
Born February 9, 1773, Berkeley, Va.
Died April 4, 1841, aged 68.
Hampden-Sidney graduate. Farmer. Parentage, Eng-
lish. Father, Benjamin Harrison, statesman. Buried,
North Bend, Ohio.

10. JOHN TYLER—*Whig*

Inaugurated April 6, 1841. Aged 51.
Term of office, 3 years, 11 months.
Residence, Williamsburg, Va.
Born March 29, 1790, Greenway, Va.
Died January 17, 1862. Aged 71.
William and Mary graduate. Lawyer. Parentage,
English. Father, John Tyler, lawyer. Buried, Rich-
mond, Va.

11. JAMES K. POLK—*Democrat*

Inaugurated March 4, 1845. Aged 49.
Term of office, 4 years.
Residence, Nashville, Tenn.
Born November 2, 1795, Pineville, N. C.
Died June 15, 1849, aged 53.
University of North Carolina graduate. Lawyer. Par-
entage, Scotch-Irish. Father, Samuel Polk, farmer.
Buried, Nashville, Tenn.

12. ZACHARY TAYLOR—*Whig*

Inaugurated March 5, 1849. Aged 64.
Term of office, 1 year, 4 months.
Residence, Baton Rouge, La.

Born November 24, 1784, Orange Court House, Va.
Died July 9, 1850, aged 65.
College, none. Army. Parentage, English. Father,
Richard Taylor, planter. Buried, Springfield, Ky.

13. MILLARD FILLMORE—*Whig*

Inaugurated July 9, 1850. Aged 50.
Term of office, 2 years, 8 months.
Residence, Buffalo, N. Y.
Born January 7, 1800, Locke, N. Y.
Died March 8, 1874. Aged 74.
College, none. Lawyer. Parentage, English. Father,
Nathaniel Fillmore, farmer. Buried, Buffalo, N. Y.

14. FRANKLIN PIERCE—*Democrat*

Inaugurated March 4, 1853. Aged 48.
Term of office, 4 years.
Residence, Concord, N. H.
Born November 23, 1804, Hillsborough, N. H.
Died October 8, 1869, aged 64.
Bowdoin graduate. Lawyer. Parentage, English.
Father, Benjamin Pierce, farmer. Buried, Concord, N. H.

15. JAMES BUCHANAN—*Democrat*

Inaugurated March 4, 1857. Aged 65.
Term of office, 4 years.
Residence, Wheatland, Pa.
Born April 23, 1791, Cove Gap, Pa.
Died June 1, 1868. Aged 77.
Dickinson graduate. Lawyer. Parentage, Scotch-Irish.
Father, James Buchanan, merchant. Buried, Lancaster, Pa.

16. ABRAHAM LINCOLN—*Republican*

Inaugurated March 4, 1861. Aged 52.
Term of office, 4 years, 1 month, 11 days.
Residence, Springfield, Ill.
Born February 12, 1809, Hodgenville, Ky.
Died April 15, 1865. Aged 56.
College, none. Lawyer. Parentage, English. Father,
Thomas Lincoln, farmer. Buried, Springfield, Ill.

17. ANDREW JOHNSON—*Republican*

✓ Inaugurated April 15, 1865. Aged 56.
Term of office, 3 years, 10 months.
Residence, Greenville, Tenn.
Born December 29, 1808, Raleigh, N. C.
Died July 31, 1875, aged 66.
College, none. Tailor. Parentage, English. Father,
Jacob Johnson, sexton. Buried, Greenville, Tenn.

18. ULYSSES S. GRANT—*Republican*

Inaugurated March 4, 1869. Aged 46.
Term of office, 8 years.
Residence, Washington, D. C.
Born April 27, 1822, Point Pleasant, Ohio.
Died July 23, 1885, aged 63.
West Point graduate. Army. Parentage, Scotch.
Father, Jesse R. Grant, tanner. Buried, Riverside Park,
New York City.

19. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES—*Republican*

Inaugurated March 5, 1877. Aged 54.
Term of office, 4 years.
Residence, Fremont, Ohio.
Born, October 4, 1822, Delaware, Ohio.
Died January 17, 1893, aged 70.
Kenyon graduate. Lawyer. Parentage, Scotch. Father,
Rutherford Hayes, merchant. Buried, Fremont, Ohio.

20. JAMES A. GARFIELD—*Republican*

Inaugurated March 4, 1881. Aged 49.
Term of office, 6 months, 15 days.
Residence, Mentor, Ohio.
Born November 19, 1831, Orange Township, Ohio.
Died September 19, 1881, aged 49.
Williams graduate. Lawyer. Parentage, English.
Father, Abram Garfield, farmer. Buried, Cleveland, Ohio.

21. CHESTER A. ARTHUR—*Republican*

Inaugurated September 20, 1881. Aged 50.

Term of office, 3 years, 5 months.

Residence, New York, N. Y.

Born October 5, 1830, Fairfield, Vt.

Died November 18, 1886. Aged 56.

Union graduate. Lawyer. Parentage, Scotch-Irish.
Father, William Arthur, clergyman. Buried, Albany,
N. Y.

22. GROVER CLEVELAND—*Democrat*

Inaugurated March 4, 1885. Aged 47.

Term of office, 4 years.

Residence, Buffalo, N. Y.

Born March 18, 1837, Caldwell, N. J.

College, none. Lawyer. Parentage, English. Father,
Richard F. Cleveland, clergyman.

23. BENJAMIN HARRISON—*Republican*

Inaugurated March 4, 1889. Aged 55.

Term of office, 4 years.

Residence, Indianapolis, Ind.

Born August 20, 1833, North Bend, Ohio.

Died March 13, 1901, aged 67.

Miami University graduate. Lawyer. Parentage,
English. Father, John S. Harrison, farmer. Buried,
Indianapolis, Ind.

24. GROVER CLEVELAND—*Democrat*

Inaugurated March 4, 1893. Aged 55.

Term of office, 4 years.

Residence, Buffalo, N. Y.

Born March 18, 1837, Caldwell, N. J.

Died June 24, 1908, aged 71.

See biography under Presidential number 22. Buried,
Princeton, N. J.

25. WILLIAM MCKINLEY—*Republican*

Inaugurated March 4, 1897. Aged 54.

Term of office, 4 years, 6 months.

Residence, Canton, Ohio.

Born January 29, 1843, Niles, Ohio.

Died September 14, 1901, aged 58.

College, none. Lawyer. Parentage, Scotch-Irish.
Father, William McKinley, manufacturer. Buried, Canton, Ohio.

26. THEODORE ROOSEVELT—*Republican*

Inaugurated September, 1901, and March 4, 1905. Aged 42 and 46.

Term of office, 7 years, 5 months, 18 days.

Residence, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Born October 27, 1858, New York City.

Died January 6, 1919, aged 60.

Harvard graduate. Statesman. Parentage, Dutch.
Father, Theodore Roosevelt, merchant. Buried, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

27. WILLIAM H. TAFT—*Republican*

Inaugurated March 4, 1909. Aged 51.

Term of office, 4 years.

Residence, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Born September 15, 1857, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Yale graduate. Lawyer. Parentage, English. Father, Alphonso Taft, lawyer.

28. WOODROW WILSON—*Democrat*

Inaugurated March 4, 1913, and March 4, 1917. Aged 56 and 60.

Term of office, 8 years to March 4, 1921.

Residence, Princeton, N. J.

Born December 28, 1856, Staunton, Va.

Princeton graduate. Teacher. Parentage, Scotch-Irish. Father, Joseph R. Wilson, clergyman.
Now President.

Political Parties and their Origin



FEDERALISTS—1789

The Constitution was framed to bind the states into a confederation and its supporters were called Federalists, who formed themselves into a strong political party which had little opposition until 1800.

The Federalists were charged as pro-English. The opposition, Anti-Federalists, who later adopted the title Republicans, inclined toward France during the French Revolution.

In 1800 the Federalists met their first defeat in the election of Jefferson and thereafter passed into history.

REPUBLICANS—1800

Formed in 1792. In power 1800.

When Jefferson was invited to become Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet he was minister to France and he brought back with him radical views of the French Revolutionists. He labored under the impression that there was little enthusiasm in the cabinet for the French situation and he suspected his opponents of being opposed to a republican form of government and believed that Hamilton was the leader of a secret movement to disrupt the Union.

Jefferson then became the leader of the Anti-Federalists, or Republicans, now the Democratic Party, and Hamilton leader of the Federalists. As opponents one called the other the British Party, the other was labeled the French Party. The South was Republican. The North Feder-

alist. The Republicans remained a strong organization from 1800 to 1820.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY—1828

This party began during the administration of John Quincy Adams, who had been elected on the old Republican ticket in 1824, and in 1828 the same Adams headed the new party ticket in opposition to Andrew Jackson, whose party assumed the name of Democratic Party for the first time in American politics.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY—1828

The partisans of this party were the successors of the adherents of the original Republican Party, 1792, under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson. It adopted its new and present title in 1828. Andrew Jackson was the Democratic Party's first President.

ANTI-MASONIC PARTY—1832

This party grew out of the circumstances connected with the attempted disclosure of masonry by William Morgan in 1826. Those opposed to masonry called themselves freemen. In 1832 an Anti-Mason convention was held at Philadelphia and William Wirt of Virginia was nominated for President. This party had a brief existence.

WHIG PARTY—1836

Organized in 1834, obtaining its followers from all other parties and from those who before had taken little interest in politics. It was known as the "log cabin" and "hard cider" campaign. The party had no platform, being one in name only. Its strength lay in its opposition to the adminis-

p. 27

tration of the times and it triumphed by electing William Henry Harrison, President, who was nearly 70 years of age. The party terminated in 1852.

The name "Whig" has a singular origin. In England, during the reigns of Charles II and James II, the non-conformists in Church and State had a religious custom of drinking whey at their devotional meetings, from which the word "Whig" is said to have been derived, and the term was eventually applied to the enemies of the throne.

Tory—The name Tory was given to supporters of the royal government and Church of England. The American Colonies began using these terms in 1770.

LIBERTY PARTY—1844

Originated in 1844. It was anti-slavery. Its adherents came from the Whigs and Democrats. It contained many men of influence. It opposed the annexation of Texas. Nominated James G. Birney for President, who had freed his slaves in Kentucky and moved to Michigan.

In 1848 it united with the Free-Soil Party and supported Van Buren's candidacy.

— Barnburners 1848⁷

FREE-SOIL PARTY—1848

Founded in 1848. Was against the extension of slavery into the new territory acquired as a result of the Mexican War. A convention was held in Buffalo, August 9, 1848, where the party was organized. Van Buren and Charles F. Adams were nominated and they polled a large popular vote, but electoral votes were wanting. The Free-Soil Party was the predecessor of the now Republican Party.

AMERICAN OR KNOW-NOTHING PARTY—1856

Originated in 1853, was distinctly Anti-American and short-lived. Its policies and plans were secret and when interrogated its supporters replied as instructed "I don't know." Its members desired the repeal of the naturalization laws and were religious radicals.

Fillmore was the candidate in 1856.

REPUBLICAN PARTY—1856

The present Republican Party was launched in 1856. It was composed of the anti-slavery element in all parties. Its first candidate was John C. Fremont of California, but in the election the party suffered defeat and James Buchanan, Democrat, became President. In 1860 it elected its first candidate, Abraham Lincoln, and remained in power for six administrations, ending with James A. Garfield.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY—1860

Held its convention at Baltimore May 9, 1860. This was just another party seeking a more perfect and tranquil Union. In reality it was only an opposition party, but it showed considerable strength in the popular vote for its candidates. It appeared for the first and last time in this campaign.

GREENBACK OR INDEPENDENT PARTY—1876

Organized May 18, 1876, at Indianapolis in the interest of depressed industry. The Republican and Democratic parties were charged with ruinous policies and failure to bring about relief to business. They demanded the immediate and uncon-

ditional repeal of the specie-resumption act of January 14, 1875.

"We believe," as explained in paragraph 2 of their platform, "that a United States note issued directly by the Government, and convertible on demand into United States obligations, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding one cent a day on each \$100 and exchangeable for United States notes at par, will afford the best circulating medium ever devised."

The party was the outcome of the panic of 1873, but was not popular and polled a small vote. In the presidential election of 1880, the party exhibited more strength in the popular vote. Came back in a weakened condition in 1884, led by Benjamin F. Butler and there and then expended its force.

PROHIBITION PARTY—1876

Made its first appearance in 1872 as the Temperance Party. The popular vote barely exceeded 5,000. In 1876, the name was changed to its present title, and in the ensuing election the vote doubled.

In every Presidential year since, the party has continued to present its candidates in spite of inconsiderable gains ardently determined to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for religious, medicinal and scientific purposes.

In no instance has the popular vote been large, but the net result of the party's sectional activities, aided greatly by temporary prohibitory legislation induced by the Great War, is set forth in the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution,

establishing National prohibition effective January 16, 1920.

UNION LABOR PARTY—1888

Became a factor in American politics in 1888, and was the successor of the Greenback Party. Its partisans reflected the discontent of the day. It sought a multiplicity of reforms and openly charged corruption in the courts and in legislative bodies. It aimed to relieve the general distress among the workers, but its policies were too reactionary, and in the election the popular vote fell below the previous record of the Greenbackers.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY—1892

Originated in 1892, but being poorly organized it produced faint impression upon labor. Eight years later, 1900, it made a stronger bid for recognition as evidenced by the increase in the popular vote for its candidate. In this campaign, the party was confronted with a competitor within its own ranks, the Social Democratic Party organized two years before by Debs.

PEOPLE'S OR POPULIST PARTY—1892

This party marked another political upheaval. It claimed to be an improvement, a panacea for all political ills. It embodied an appeal to labor and an appeal to the farmer. Appropriating the ineffective weapons of the Union Labor Party, it assailed the combinations of wealth and held that the moneyed power was responsible for the hard times. It claimed that the farmers of the West and South were unduly burdened to the benefit of the East. From 1892 to 1908, the

party struggled for existence, and then dropped by the wayside.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY—1896

Grew out of a movement among the gold Democrats to oppose Bryan, the silver candidate. Its supporters mainly came out of the Cleveland ranks. Nominated a ticket which ran poorly in the election, as many of the conservatives of Democratic persuasion cast their lot with the Republicans.

Both the gold and silver factions claimed to be the political descendants of Jefferson and Jackson, although their respective platforms contained little in common.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OR SOCIALISTS—1900

Organized 1898. Inaugurated its campaign in 1900. In objective the same as the Socialist Labor Party, but launched in protest to the inharmony within the ranks of the other. It sought the overthrow of the social order and the existing economic status, substituting extreme reforms. It was a working class organization, and taught that the government should be the master control in everything. This party, together with its other wing, have been political opponents through each campaign up to and including the last, 1916.

PROGRESSIVE OR BULL MOOSE PARTY—1912

First entered the political arena as a separate and distinct party in 1912. For a number of years the planks of its platform were in the making, a number of which in substance, being

embodied in the platform of the Republican Party as adopted in the convention of 1908. This convention received indifferent support of the conservatives and the successful candidate was claimed as a progressive nominee.

During the first two years of Taft's administration the platform in several particulars failed to support the Progressive principles in accordance with the Bull Moose idea. This aroused a wide feeling of political antagonism which had a marked effect upon the character of the congressional elections in the fall of 1910. All efforts to bring about coalition of the contending forces during the remainder of the administration were futile and if anything the bitterness was augmented.

The crisis was reached in the convention of 1912, with hostility at its zenith, but the conservatives were successful in the nomination of Taft, while the progressives or insurgents, as they were called, returned whipped, but refusing to admit defeat.

Several months elapsed, meanwhile a third party movement was unmistakably advancing which culminated in seeking Roosevelt as its leader. Therefore, on August 6, 1912, the Progressives assembled in Chicago to nominate a President and Roosevelt was the unanimous choice.

In the election which followed the popular vote for the party's candidate exceeded that of the Republican nominee by over half a million, while the combined votes of the Progressives and Republicans outnumbered those of the Democratic candidate by over one million.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN ORDER OF THEIR APPEARANCE



Federal	1789
Republicans	1792
National Republican	1828
Democratic	1828
Anti-Masonic	1832
Whig	1836
Liberty	1844
Free-Soil	1848
American	1856
Present Republican	1856
Constitutional Union	1860
Greenback	1876
Prohibition	1876
Union Labor	1888
Socialist Labor	1892
People's or Populist	1892
National Democratic	1896
Social Democratic or Socialist	1900
Progressive or Bull Moose	1912

Presidential Elections

★

From 1789 to 1804 each elector was empowered to vote for two candidates for President of the United States. The one receiving the largest number of votes became President, and the one receiving the next largest number, Vice-President.

Party		1789	Popular Vote	Plural- ity	Elect'l Vote
Fed.	PRES.	GEORGE WASHINGTON, Va.	.....	.....	69
Fed.	V.-PR.	JOHN ADAMS, Mass.	.....	.....	34
		R. H. Harrison, Md.	.....	.....	6
		John Rutledge, S. C.	.....	.....	6
		John Hancock, Mass.	.....	.....	4
		George Clinton, N. Y.	.....	.....	3
		Samuel Huntington, Conn.	.....	.....	3
		John Milton, Ga.	.....	.....	2
		James Armstrong, Ga.	.....	.....	1
		Benj. Lincoln, Mass.	.....	.....	1
		Edward Telfair, Ga.	.....	.....	1
					7

		1793			
Fed.	PRES.	GEORGE WASHINGTON, Va.	.....	.....	133
Fed.	V.-PR.	JOHN ADAMS, Mass.	.....	.....	77
Rep.		George Clinton, N. Y.	.....	.....	50
Rep.		Thomas Jefferson, Va.	.....	.....	4
Rep.		Aaron Burr, N. Y.	.....	.....	1

		1796			
Fed.	PRES.	JOHN ADAMS, Mass.	.....	.....	71
Rep.	V.-PR.	THOMAS JEFFERSON, Va.	.....	.....	68
Fed.		Thomas Pinckney, S. C.	.....	.....	59
Rep.		Aaron Burr, N. Y.	.....	.....	30
Rep.		Samuel Adams, Mass.	.....	.....	15
Ind.		Oliver Ellsworth, Conn.	.....	.....	11
Rep.		George Clinton, N. Y.	.....	.....	7
Fed.		John Jay, N. Y.	.....	.....	5
Fed.		James Iredell, N. C.	.....	.....	3
Fed.		George Washington, Va.	.....	.....	3
Fed.		John Henry, Md.	.....	.....	3
Fed.		S. Johnson, N. C.	.....	.....	2
		C. C. Pinckney, S. C.	.....	.....	1

		1800	Popular Vote	Plural- ity	Elect ¹ Vote
Party					
Rep.	*PRES.	THOMAS JEFFERSON, Va.	.....	.....	73
Rep.	V.-Pr.	AARON BURN, N. Y.	.....	.....	73
Fed.		John Adams, Mass.	.....	.....	65
Fed.		C. C. Pinckney, S. C.	.....	.....	64
Fed.		John Jay, N. Y.	.....	.....	1

* Declared President by House of Representatives.

		1804			
Rep.	PRES.	THOMAS JEFFERSON, Va.	.....	.....	163
Rep.	V.-Pr.	GEORGE CLINTON, N. Y.	.....	.....	163
Fed.	PRES.	Charles C. Pinckney, S. C.	.....	.....	14
	V.-P.	Rufus King, N. Y.	.....	.....	14

		1808			
Rep.	PRES.	JAMES MADISON, Va.	.....	.....	123
Rep.	V.-Pr.	GEORGE CLINTON, N. Y.	.....	.....	113
Rep.		George Clinton, N. Y.	.....	.....	6
Fed.	PRES.	Charles C. Pinckney, S. C.	.....	.....	47
Fed.	V.-P.	Rufus King, N. Y.	.....	.....	47
Rep.	V.-P.	John Langdon, N. H.	.....	.....	9
Rep.	V.-P.	James Madison, Va.	.....	.....	3
Rep.	V.-P.	James Monroe, Va.	.....	.....	3

		1812			
Rep.	PRES.	JAMES MADISON, Va.	.....	.....	138
Rep.	V.-Pr.	ELBRIDGE GERRY, Mass.	.....	.....	131
Fed.	PRES.	De Witt Clinton, N. Y.	.....	.....	89
Fed.	V.-P.	Jared Ingersoll, Pa.	.....	.....	86

		1816			
Rep.	PRES.	JAMES MONROE, Va.	.....	.....	183
Rep.	V.-Pr.	DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, N. Y.	.....	.....	183
Fed.	PRES.	Rufus King, N. Y.	.....	.....	24
Fed.	V.-P.	John E. Howard, Md.	.....	.....	23
Fed.	V.-P.	James Ross, Pa.	.....	.....	5
Fed.	V.-P.	John Marshall, Va.	.....	.....	4
Rep.	V.-P.	Robert G. Harper, Md.	.....	.....	3

Party		1820	Popular Vote	Plural- ity	Elect' Vote
Rep.	PRES. JAMES MONROE, Va.	.....	.....	.....	231
Rep.	V.-Pr. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	218
Rep.	PRES. John Quincy Adams, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	1
Rep.	V.-P. Richard Stockton, N. J.	.....	.....	.....	8
Rep.	V.-P. Daniel Rodney, Del.	.....	.....	.....	4
Rep.	V.-P. Robert G. Harper, Md.	.....	.....	.....	1
Rep.	V.-P. Richard Rush, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	1

		1824			
Rep.	PRES. JOHN Q. ADAMS, Mass.	108,740	.....	.....	84
Rep.	V.-Pr. JOHN C. CALHOUN, S. C.	.....	.....	.....	133
Rep.	PRES. Andrew Jackson, Tenn.	153,644	44,804	.....	99
Rep.	PRES. Henry Clay, Ky.	47,136	.....	.....	37
Rep.	PRES. William H. Crawford, Ga.	46,618	.....	.....	41
Rep.	V.-P. Nathan Sanford, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	30
Rep.	V.-P. Nathaniel Macon, N. C.	.....	.....	.....	24
Rep.	V.-P. Andrew Jackson, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	13
Rep.	V.-P. Martin Van Buren, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	9
Rep.	V.-P. Henry Clay, Ky.	.....	.....	.....	2

The election of 1824, was without precedent and is one of the most interesting political contests in the history of the United States. At this time the Federal Party had practically ceased to be. In the Electoral College there was no choice for President. The House of Representatives decided the issue as follows: Adams, 87; Jackson, 71; Crawford, 54. During the administration of Adams the political parties changed complexion and under their new titles and policies they continued for two or three decades. The selection of Adams instead of Jackson by the House was largely responsible for the upheaval.

		1828			
Dem.	PRES. ANDREW JACKSON, Tenn.	647,376	139,212	.....	178
Dem.	V.-Pr. JOHN C. CALHOUN, S. C.	.....	.....	.....	171
Nat'l Rep.	PRES. John Quincy Adams, Mass.	508,064	.....	.....	83
Nat'l Rep.	V.-P. Richard Rush, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	83
Dem.	V.-P. William Smith, S. C.	.....	.....	.....	7

		1832			
Dem.	PRES. ANDREW JACKSON, Tenn.	687,502	57,818	.....	219
Dem.	V.-Pr. MARTIN VAN BUREN, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	139
Nat'l Rep.	PRES. Henry Clay, Ky.	520,189	.....	.....	49
Ind.	PRES. John Floyd, Ga.	.....	.....	.....	11
Anti-M'n	PRES. William Wirt, Md.	.....	.....	.....	7
Nat'l Rep.	V.-P. John Sergeant, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	49
Ind.	V.-P. Henry Lee, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	11
Anti-M'n	V.-P. Amos Ellmaker, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	7
Dem.	V.-P. William Wilkins, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	30

		1836	Popular Vote	Plural- ity	Elect'l Vote
Dem.	PRES. MARTIN VAN BUREN, N. Y.	763,670	27,027	170	
Dem.	V.-PR. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Ky.	.....	.....	147	
Whig	PRES. Wm. Henry Harrison, Ohio	735,651	.....	73	
Whig	PRES. Hugh L. White, Tenn.	.....	.....	36	
Whig	PRES. Daniel Webster, Mass.	.....	.....	14	
Whig	PRES. Willie P. Mangum, N. C.	.....	.....	11	
Whig	V.-P. Francis Granger, N. Y.	.....	.....	77	
Whig	V.-P. John Tyler, Va.	.....	.....	47	
Dem.	V.-P. William Smith, Ala.	.....	.....	23	

The Whig Party was organized in 1834, and comprised most of those known under the name of National Republicans who had previously supported Adams and Clay; the advocates of the American system; those known as Anti-Masons; many of Jackson's partisans opposed to executive autocracy and many who had not been active in politics.

In the election of 1836, there was no choice for Vice-President and the Senate decided the contest as follows: Johnson, 33; Granger, 16.

1840

Whig	PRES. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, O.	1,375,016	145,914	234	
Whig	V.-PR. JOHN TYLER, Va.	.....	.....	234	
Dem.	PRES. Martin Van Buren, N. Y.	1,139,103	.....	60	
Dem.	V.-P. Richard M. Johnson, Ky.	.....	.....	48	
Dem.	V.-P. Littleton W. Tazewell, Va.	.....	.....	11	
Dem.	V.-P. James K. Polk, Tenn.	.....	.....	1	

President Harrison's term of office was brief. One month after taking the oath of office he passed away and Tyler became President. This was a fatal blow to the Whig Party, and as a result of the political dissensions of the times, the first presidential dark horse made his appearance in the person of James K. Polk.

1844

Dem.	PRES. JAMES K. POLK, Tenn.	1,337,243	38,181	170	
Dem.	V.-PR. GEORGE M. DALLAS, Pa.	.....	.....	170	
Whig	PRES. Henry Clay, Ky.	1,399,063	.....	105	
Lib.	PRES. James G. Birney, N. Y.	62,300	.....	..
Whig	V.-P. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	.....	.....	105	

This election was attended by an interesting circumstance. Polk had but 38,181 votes over Clay, yet he received a majority of 65 votes in the Electoral College.

1848

Whig	PRES. ZACHARY TAYLOR, La.	1,360,099	139,555	163	
Whig	V.-PR. MILLARD FILLMORE, N. Y.	.....	.....	163	
Dem.	PRES. Lewis Cass, Mich.	1,330,544	.....	127	
F. S.	PRES. Martin Van Buren, N. Y.	291,263	.....	..
Dem.	V.-P. Wm. O. Butler, Ky.	.....	.....	127	
F. S.	V.-P. Charles F. Adams, Mass.	.....	.....	..

Party		1852	Popular Vote	Plural- ity	Elect ¹ Vote
Dem.	PRES. FRANKLIN PIERCE, N. H.		1,601,374	214,694	254
Dem.	V.-Pr. W. R. King, Ala.		.....	.....	254
Whig	PRES. Winfield Scott, N. J.		1,286,580	.....	43
Free Dem.	PRES. John P. Hale, N. H.		155,825	.....	..
Whig	V.-P. W. A. Graham, N. C.		.....	.....	43

		1856			
Dem.	PRES. JAMES BUCHANAN, Pa.		1,833,169	496,905	174
Dem.	V.-Pr. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, Ky.		.....	.....	174
Rep.	PRES. John C. Fremont, Cal.		1,841,264	.....	114
Amer.	PRES. Millard Fillmore, N. Y.		874,533	.....	8
Rep.	V.-P. Wm. L. Dayton, N. J.		.....	.....	114
Amer.	V.-P. A. J. Donelson, Tenn.		.....	.....	8

		1860			
Rep.	PRES. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Ill.		1,866,453	491,395	180
Rep.	V.-Pr. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Me.		.....	.....	180
Dem.	PRES. Stephen A. Douglas, Ill.		1,875,157	.....	13
Dem.	PRES. J. C. Breckinridge, Ky.		847,953	.....	73
Union	PRES. John Bell, Tenn.		590,631	.....	39
Dem.	V.-P. H. V. Johnson, Ga.		.....	.....	13
Dem.	V.-P. Joseph Lane, Ore.		.....	.....	13
Union	V.-P. Edward Everett, Mass.		.....	.....	39

		1864			
Rep.	PRES. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Ill.		2,213,665	411,428	213
Rep.	V.-Pr. ANDREW JOHNSON, Tenn.		.....	.....	213
Dem.	PRES. George B. McClellan, N. J.		1,802,327	.....	21
Dem.	V.-P. George H. Pendleton, Ohio		.....	.....	21

		1868			
Rep.	PRES. ULYSSES S. GRANT, Ill.		3,015,071	305,456	214
Rep.	V.-Pr. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Ind.		.....	.....	214
Dem.	PRES. Horatio Seymour		2,709,615	.....	80
Dem.	V.-P. F. P. Blair, Jr., Mo.		.....	.....	80

		1872	Popular Vote	Plural- ity	Elect ^l Vote
Rep.	Pres.	ULYSSES S. GRANT, Ill.	3,597,132	763,007	286
Rep.	V.-Pr.	HENRY WILSON, Mass.	.....	.....	286
D. & Lib.	Pres.	HORACE GREELEY, N. Y.	2,834,125	.....	..
Dem.	Pres.	CHARLES O'CONOR, N. Y.	29,489	.....	..
Temp.	Pres.	JAMES BLACK, Pa.	5,608	.....	..
Dem.	Pres.	THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Ind.	.....	.....	42
Dem.	Pres.	B. GRATZ BROWN, Mo.	.....	.....	18
Dem.	Pres.	CHARLES J. JENKINS, Ga.	.....	.....	2
Ind.	Pres.	DAVID DAVIS, Ill.	.....	.....	1
D. & Lib.	V.-P.	B. GRATZ BROWN, Mo.	.....	.....	47
Dem.	V.-P.	JOHN Q. ADAMS, Mass.	.....	.....	..
Temp.	V.-P.	JOHN RUSSELL, Mich.	.....	.....	..
Lib.	V.-P.	GEORGE W. JULIAN, Ind.	.....	.....	5
Dem.	V.-P.	A. H. COLQUITT, Ga.	.....	.....	5
Dem.	V.-P.	JOHN M. PALMER, Ill.	.....	.....	2
Dem.	V.-P.	T. E. BRAMLETTE, Ky.	.....	.....	2
Dem.	V.-P.	W. S. GROESBECK, Ohio	.....	.....	1
Dem.	V.-P.	WILLIS B. MACHEN, Ky.	.....	.....	1
Lib.	V.-P.	N. P. BANKS, Mass.	.....	.....	1

1876

Rep.	Pres.	RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, O.	4,032,768	.....	185
Rep.	V.-Pr.	WILLIAM A. WHEELER, N.Y.	.....	.....	185
Dem.	Pres.	SAMUEL J. TILDEN, N. Y.	4,285,992	252,224	184
Greenback	Pres.	PETER COOPER, N. Y.	81,737	.....	..
Prohib.	Pres.	GREEN C. SMITH, Ky.	9,522	.....	..
Amer.	Pres.	JAMES B. WALKER, Ill.	2,626	.....	..
Dem.	V.-P.	T. A. HENDRICKS, Ind.	.....	.....	184
Greenback	V.-P.	SAMUEL F. CAREY, O.	.....	.....	..
Prohib.	V.-P.	GIDEON T. STEWART, O.	.....	.....	..
Amer.	V.-P.	D. KIRKPATRICK, N. Y.	.....	.....	..

The financial panic of 1873 was the cause of an unusual contest in this election, giving rise to the Greenback or Independent Party. In the election Tilden led with a safe plurality and even the Republican press conceded the election. Between Election Day and the inauguration of Hayes extraordinary excitement prevailed. In many states great bitterness arose and the charge of fraud was quite general, while attempts were made to disqualify electors. A tribunal was agreed upon composed of representatives from both parties divided as evenly as possible, which resulted in the Electoral Commission Law of 1877, to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for Presidential candidates. The electoral count began February 1, 1877, the commission refusing to go behind the returns. Thirty-eight states were as many bones of contention and it took a week or more in some cases to settle disputes. On March 2nd, the final vote was reached amid great excitement, giving Hayes the election by one electoral vote.

Party		1880	Popular Vote	Plural- ity	Elect'l Vote
Rep.	PRES. JAMES A. GARFIELD, O.	4,449,053	7,018	214	
Rep.	V.-PR. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, N. Y.	.....	.....	214	
Dem.	PRES. Winfield S. Hancock, Pa.	4,443,035	.....	155	
Greenback	PRES. James B. Weaver, Ia.	807,806	.....	..
Prohib.	PRES. Neal Dow, Me.	10,805	.....	..
Amer.	PRES. John W. Phelps, Vt.	707	.....	..
Dem.	V.-P. Wm. H. English, Ind.	.....	.....	155	
Greenback	V.-P. B. J. Chambers, Tex.	.....	.....	..
Prohib.	V.-P. H. A. Thompson, O.	.....	.....	..
Amer.	V.-P. S. C. Pomeroy, Kan.	.....	.....	..

		1884			
Dem.	PRES. GROVER CLEVELAND, N. Y.	4,911,017	62,683	219	
Dem.	V.-PR. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Ind.	.....	.....	219	
Rep.	PRES. James G. Blaine, Me.	4,848,334	.....	133	
Prohib.	PRES. John F. St. John, Kan.	151,809	.....	..
Greenback	PRES. Benj. F. Butler, Mass.	133,325	.....	..
Amer.	PRES. P. D. Wigginton, Cal.	.....	.....	..
Rep.	V.-P. John A. Logan, Ill.	.....	.....	133	
Prohib.	V.-P. Wm. Daniel, Me.	.....	.....	..
Greenback	V.-P. A. M. West, Miss.	.....	.....	..

		1888			
Rep.	PRES. BENJAMIN HARRISON, Ind.	5,440,216	.....	233	
Rep.	V.-PR. LEVI P. MORTON, N. Y.	.....	.....	233	
Dem.	PRES. Grover Cleveland, N. Y.	5,538,333	98,017	168	
Prohib.	PRES. Clinton B. Fisk, N. J.	249,907	.....	..
U. L.	PRES. Alson J. Streeter, Ill.	148,105	.....	..
	PRES. R. H. Cowdry, Ill.	2,808	.....	..
Amer.	PRES. James J. Curtis, N. Y.	1,591	.....	..
Dem.	V.-P. Allen G. Thurman, O.	.....	.....	168	
Prohib.	V.-P. John A. Brooks, Mo.	.....	.....	..
U. L.	V.-P. C. E. Cunningham, Ark.	.....	.....	..
	V.-P. W. H. T. Wakefield, Kan.	.....	.....	..
Amer.	V.-P. James B. Greer, Tenn.	.....	.....	..

		1892			
Dem.	PRES. GROVER CLEVELAND, N. Y.	5,556,913	380,310	277	
Dem.	V.-PR. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Ill.	.....	.....	277	
Rep.	PRES. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	5,176,108	.....	145	
Peoples	PRES. James B. Weaver, Ia.	1,041,023	.....	22	
Prohib.	PRES. John Bidwell, Cal.	264,135	.....	..
S. L.	PRES. Simon Wing, Mass.	21,134	.....	..
Rep.	V.-P. Whitelaw Reid, N. Y.	.....	.....	145	
Peoples	V.-P. James G. Field, Va.	.....	.....	22	
Prohib.	V.-P. James B. Cranfill, Tex.	.....	.....	..
S. L.	V.-P. Charles H. Matchett, N. Y.	.....	.....	..

List of California

		1896	Popular Vote	Plural- ity	Elect'l Vote
Rep.	PRES.	WILLIAM MCKINLEY, O.	7,104,779	601,854	271
Rep.	V.-PR.	GARRET A. HOBART, N. J.	.....	.....	271
Dem.-					
Peoples	PRES.	William J. Bryan, Neb.	6,502,985	.....	176
Prohib.	PRES.	Joshua Levering, Md.	122,007	.....	..
Nat. Dem.	PRES.	John M. Palmer, Ill.	122,148	.....	..
S. L.	PRES.	Chas. H. Matchett, N. Y.	86,274	.....	..
Nat'l.	PRES.	Chas. E. Bentley, Neb.	12,969	.....	..
Dem.	V.-P.	Arthur Sewall, Me.	.....	.....	149
Peoples	V.-P.	Thomas E. Watson, Ga.	.....	.....	27
Prohib.	V.-P.	Hale Johnson, Ill.	.....	.....	..
Nat. Dem.	V.-P.	Simon B. Buckner, Ky.	.....	.....	..
S. L.	V.-P.	Matthew Maguire, N. J.	.....	.....	..
Nat'l.	V.-P.	James H. Southgate, N. C.	.....	.....	..
1900					
Rep.	PRES.	WILLIAM MCKINLEY, O.	7,207,923	649,790	292
Rep.	V.-PR.	THEODORE ROOSEVELT, N. Y.	.....	.....	292
Dem.-					
Peoples	PRES.	William J. Bryan, Neb.	6,358,122	.....	155
Prohib.	PRES.	John G. Woolley, Ill.	208,914	.....	..
M. P.	PRES.	Wharton Barker, Pa.	50,378	.....	..
S. Dem.	PRES.	Eugene V. Debs, Ind.	87,814	.....	..
S. L.	PRES.	Joseph F. Malloney, Mass.	29,729	.....	..
U. C.	PRES.	J. F. R. Leonard, Ia.	1,059	.....	..
U. R.	PRES.	Seth H. Ellis, O.	5,698	.....	..
Dem.-					
Peoples	V.-P.	Adlai Stevenson, Ill.	.....	.....	155
Prohib.	V.-P.	Henry B. Metcalf, O.	.....	.....	..
M. P.	V.-P.	I. Donnelly, Minn.	.....	.....	..
S. Dem.	V.-P.	Job Harriman, Cal.	.....	.....	..
S. L.	V.-P.	V. Rimmel, Pa.	.....	.....	..
U. C.	V.-P.	John G. Woolley, Ill.	.....	.....	..
U. R.	V.-P.	S. T. Nicholson, Pa.	.....	.....	..
1904					
Rep.	PRES.	THEO. ROOSEVELT, N. Y.	7,622,486	2,545,515	226
Rep.	V.-PR.	CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS, Ind.	.....	.....	226
Dem.	PRES.	Alton B. Parker, N. Y.	5,077,911	.....	140
Soc.	PRES.	Eugene V. Debs, Ind.	402,222	.....	..
Prohib.	PRES.	Silas C. Swallow, Pa.	258,526	.....	..
Peoples	PRES.	Thomas E. Watson, Ga.	117,123	.....	..
S. L.	PRES.	Charles H. Corrigan, N. Y.	31,249	.....	..
Dem.	V.-P.	Henry G. Davis, W. Va.	.....	.....	140
Soc.	V.-P.	Benj. Hanford, N. Y.
Prohib.	V.-P.	G. W. Carroll, Tex.
Peoples	V.-P.	T. H. Tibbles, Neb.
S. L.	V.-P.	Wm. W. Cox, Ill.

5

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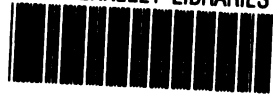
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